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**BLUE GRASS ROUT**  
 Shortest and Quickest Route from Central Kentucky to All Points North, East, West and South-west.  
 —FAST LINE BETWEEN—  
**Lexington & Cincinnati**  
 Schedule in Effect May 11th, 1890.

[illegible]

NORTH-BOUND.		1st	2nd
		Ex.	Ex.
Lane.	Thornhill	.....	2.4
Arts.	Levington	.....	2.4
	"    Levington	7.0	2.8
Arts.	Millersburg	.....	6.4
	"    Levington	.....	6.4
	"    Cortide	4.3	3.7
	"    Levington	.....	6.4
	"    Mayss	6.1	2.8

  

SOUTH-BOUND.		No. of bally	No. of Ex.
		1st	2nd
Lane.	Mayss	.....	3.0
Arts.	Levinson	.....	2.4
	"    Cortide	5.1	2.8
	"    Levinson	.....	3.0
Arts.	Millersburg	.....	6.4
	"    Levinson	.....	6.4
	"    Cortide	5.1	2.8
	"    Levinson	.....	6.4
	"    Hunt	6.4	3.7

No. 13 and 14—Run singly only and not at stops.

No. 1—Runs daily from Lexington to Athens.

No. 44—Leaves Lexington 10:00 a. m. Arrives Paris 11:00 a. m. Except Sunday.

[illegible]

**CAUTION** W. L. Douglas's Shirts  
 warranted and guaranteed  
 has his name and price stamped on both

\$5.00.	\$3.00 & 20c
\$4.00	FOR LADIES
\$3.50	\$2.00
\$2.50	& \$1.75
\$2.25	FOR BOYS
\$2.00	\$1.75
FOR GENTLEMEN	FOR MISSES

**\$3 SHOE** FOR GENTLEMEN  
Fine calf and laced Waterproof  
Hand-sewed. Excellent quality of  
leather cannot be better shown than by the strong  
and solid in Douglas's design.

**\$5.00** Genuine Hand-sewed. An elegant  
style shoe. Made with the finest  
Hand-sewed Welt. A fine calf  
inequally for style and durability.  
Shoe at a popular price.

**\$5.00** All in the Company, especially ad-  
vantage for railroad men, farmers, etc.

**\$3 & \$2 SHOES** FOR LADIES  
Have been most favorably received since their  
introduction and the recent improvements make them sup-  
perior to any shoes yet made. If you wish to see them,  
visit our store or if we can't supply your  
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W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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**C. T. WELLS & CO.**  
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Only a square from the Court-house.  
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Coal Delivered to any Part of Town  
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Now open at Myers old lumber y  
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Quickest delivery in town. Lo  
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For 15 years at 17 Court Place, now at  
322 Market Street, Louisville,  
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A regular, experienced and legally qualified physician and  
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Cure all forms of PRIVATE  
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DISEASES  
Spermatorrhoea and Impotency  
as the result of abuse in  
youth, gonorrhea and  
prolonging same to  
the extent of years, and  
all diseases of the  
urinary system, such  
as chronic, Dropsy, Stricture,  
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## THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TIPTON, - - EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

The Climax Printing Co.

Wm. G. WHITE, CHAS. S. POWELL.

PRICE PER YEAR, \$1.50.

Wednesday, - September 17, 1890.

## Democratic Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,  
JAMES B. MCCREARY.  
[Election in November.]

The way to defeat the force bill is to elect a large Democratic majority to the next House.

Mr. D. T. CHURCH, late of Kirkville, Madison county, has been nominated for Congress on the Prohibition ticket in the Somerset district.

A GOOD MAN.

It is pleasant to have good things said about our Congressman outside of his district. The *Beattyville Enterprise* says: "Hon. Jas. B. McCreary has been nominated for Congress in his district, and will undoubtedly be elected. He has always been a friend to everything tending to improve and develop eastern Kentucky. We hope his majority will be larger than ever. He deserves it for his faithful, honest and effective work for his party, his district and his State."

CON. CON.

The Constitutional Convention was organized by the election of Hon. C. M. Clay, Jr., of Bourbon, President, Mr. Clay is a son-in-law of Senator John M. Harris, and nephew of Gen. Cassius M. Clay, and was elected on the second ballot. The other officers are Col. Thomas G. Poore, Secretary; Capt. John Martin, Asst. Secretary; Capt. Bob Tyler, Sergeant-at-Arms; E. Polk, Doorkeeper. Hon. Curtis F. Burman introduced the first resolution affecting the Constitution, and that was to erase the slavery clause.

SOUND DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

The National Democrat, published at Washington City, is duly edited and Democratic to the core. We are glad to read in its announcement of last issue the following: "One year ago this week the first number of the National Democrat was published. One hundred thousand copies were sent out as samples to Democrats in all parts of the United States. Within a week from the date of the first issue we received nearly 1,000 subscribers. During the year that has elapsed no day has passed without a substantial addition to our subscription list. Today the National Democrat begins its second year of publication with a circulation approaching 40,000 and with agencies at work which render a circulation of 100,000 in the near future a certainty. Such, in brief, is the history of the National Democrat during the first year of its existence. We may add that in no week of the year has the circulation of the National Democrat fallen below 20,000 and that the actual average circulation has been over 20,000 copies a week for the whole year. It is also a pleasure for us to say that our circulation is a thoroughly national one. The returns from our subscription department show that we have added names to our list from over thirty States and Territories of the Union during every one of the fifty-two weeks of the year. It is literally true that our friends are everywhere. Our welcome is the same in Maine and in Florida, in New York and in Texas, in Illinois and in California. In every State and Territory the intelligent and enthusiastic Democracy has recognized in the National Democrat a journal long needed at the seat of government and an indispensable instrumentality in educating the people."

PROTECTION AGAINST TORNADOES.

Lieut. John P. Finley has written an article for the September Forum explaining the origin of cyclones, which are storms covering a large area, and of tornadoes, that gather their strength from a particular portion of the cyclone, the cyclone being the typical general storm and the tornado the typical local storm, and the culmination of the most abnormal heat and vapor changes in the atmosphere. All cyclones agree in the two great features, with a variable draught and an upward and outward circulation of the higher currents, the circulation of air tending spirally to the center. The tornado is the outgrowth of the cyclone affected by local conditions. Cyclones usually enter this country from the North Pacific coast, (Oregon and Washington), North Dakota and the Gulf coast. From these quarters they approach with peculiar characteristics. Those entering the country over North Dakota are most frequently attended by tornadoes. To understand the relation of the tornado to the cyclone we must consider the cyclone disturbed as divided into four parts, the two lines at right angles, one running north and south, the other east and west. The northeast quadrant, or section, is distinguished by great humidity, high winds and, in the southern portions, heavy cloud formations. The southeast quadrant contains the most violent and dangerous elements, especially from heat and moisture. It is the region of all classes of local storms—especially of the tornado. The circulation of air in the cyclone is such as always to make the southeast quadrant the recipient of heat and moisture, which are the food of the cyclone and without which it would soon dissipate. The most violent disturbance of the atmosphere equilibrium being in the southeast quadrant, and within a limited area, the centrifugal force becomes much greater and the formation of the tornado ensues. The gyrations are extremely rapid, and very near the center, where the force is greatest, "the first visible effect of the coming storm is the appearance in the west and northwest of a heavy, portentous bank of clouds, followed suddenly by a violent commotion on the face of the dense black mass and by the raising of adjacent clouds toward the center of the storm, especially from the southeast and northeast." Tornadoes always occur in the southeast quadrant of a low-pressure area, and at distances generally of from three hundred to five hundred miles from the center of the cyclone. "The progressive motion of tornadoes is to the northeast, and the region of country lying on the average about 300 miles to the south and east of the center of the general storm is the region within which tornadoes may be expected." The tornado season includes the months from March to September, but their greatest frequency is in April, May, June and July. The State in which the greatest number of tornadoes has occurred is Missouri, followed next by Kansas and Georgia. Of "windfalls," or paths of

tornadoes through forests, Wisconsin considerably exceeds the number in any other State. The width of the tornado's path of destruction ranges from 10 to 100 feet, the average being 130 feet. The length of the track varies from 300 yards to about 200 miles, the average number being 24.70 miles. As regards protection to life in case of a tornado, its successful accomplishment depends on the position and surroundings of the observer. The south side of the tornado's path is the dangerous side, the north the safe one. If the wind is moving to the northeast the line of escape is to the northwest. In a building avoid a northeast room in a north east corner, an east room or an east wall. Frame buildings are safer than those of brick or stone when refuge is taken in a cellar, and caves of refuge are safest of all.

SUPPRESSING THE RAILLOT IN REED'S DISTRICT.

Speaker Reed, who pretends to be so solicitous that no voters in the South should be intimidated, is engaged through his friends in an effort to suppress more than 500 votes in the city of Biddeford in his own district. He wants them suppressed so that he can come back to Congress.

There are in Biddeford 514 persons, who happened to be Democrats, who were naturalized by the city court. The Federal law provides that naturalization papers may be issued by courts of the following description: "A circuit or district court of the United States or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and a clerk." The act creating the city court of Biddeford declares it to be a court of record with a seal, and further declares that the judge shall keep a record of the proceedings and may appoint a recorder, whose duty it shall be to record all proceedings before required by the judges. It is also a court of common law jurisdiction.

This court, therefore, has the jurisdiction, the records, and the means of authenticating papers required by the Federal act that issues naturalization papers. It has, therefore, every qualification for the naturalization of citizens except one which is merely verbal: it has no clerk, so-called, but a recorder. The recorder performs all the duties of a clerk of court, and is appointed for that express purpose. He is a clerk really and truly as a certain criminal magistrate in New York City who is called a recorder is a judge, just as really and truly as any other judicial officer in New York is a probate judge, although locally known as a surrogate.

But Biddeford has a Democratic majority, and the Republicans want to suppress those 514 naturalized Democratic voters. Therefore arranged a collusive case, in which there would be no substantial defense made, presented it to the Biddeford judges, and secured a decision that because the clerk of the Biddeford city court was called a recorder instead of a clerk, the clerk had no power to issue naturalization certificates, and that the case should be remanded to the city court for a new trial.

There have been acts of individual violence under the excitement of political contests, in Southern States, but there never was such an outrage by a State supreme court as this disgraceful case, in which the two Houses of the State of Maine have been voting for years, merely because a court clerk is known as a "recorder."

The aldermen of Biddeford did not strike the 514 names from the voting lists, and have been arrested. It is said that the actual damage accomplished by the Republicans is not very heavy; that three-fourths of the men, whose right to vote for Reed's Democratic competitor is in dispute, come to this country under 18 years of age, and get immediate final papers from the Federal district court. But in the meanwhile it has been discovered that the Republican scheme to save Reed not only contemplates the suppression of legal votes in Biddeford, but the casting of illegal votes in Saco. Saco is a Republican city. The law required the aldermen to hold meetings between specified dates in August for the revision of the voting lists. The aldermen held no such meetings, and the Reed plan is evidently to vote men on lists that are unreviewed or that have been revised in secret by the Republican politicians. There can be no question whatever that this is not a mere technical, but a very substantial violation of the law. The integrity of the ballot depends upon the revision of the voting lists. Any election held in Saco next week will be clearly invalid, and as the Republican majority in Saco is much larger than the Democratic Biddeford, the Democrats would not suffer from the suppression of the votes in both cities, but the election machinery is in the hands of Republicans, and they intend to save Reed from defeat by counting all the votes in Saco and throwing out all votes of naturalized Democrats in Biddeford.

What makes the Republicans' conduct in Saco and Biddeford the most outrageous is that Saco has the municipal court precisely analogous to the Biddeford municipal court. The two courts were created in exactly the same terms. In Saco there are several hundred voters who were naturalized in the Saco city court, and the neglect of the aldermen to purge the voting lists was a part of the scheme to save the Republican naturalized voters in Saco and suppress the Democratic naturalized voters in Biddeford.

Representative Cummings of New York, has introduced a bill validating the Biddeford naturalizations, and he and Representative Hayes have tried to get Mr. Reed to recognize them to call up the bill for action; but they have failed. Mr. Reed is just small enough to want those votes suppressed.—National Democrat.

THE LOGIC OF THE REPUBLICAN SITUATION.

It is not likely that Democratic Senators will take too seriously or hold hopes upon the suggestion of a possible split in the ranks of the Republican majority in the Senate resulting from divergent views as to the relative importance of passing the tariff bill or the Federal election bill at the present session. Personal jealousies and antagonisms between Republican leaders in the Senate, or some who aspire to that position, have been plainly enough exposed. Those eminent brethren, Senators Quay and Hoar, are not exactly of one mind in the House, and can not be said to dwell altogether in unity. The Pennsylvania Senator is apparently disposed to rebel against the dictatorial temper and ways of his Massachusetts colleague, and the latter, apparently, views with ill-concealed disgust the rising importance and influence of Mr. Quay, in his sentiment, apparently, he has the full sympathy of Senator Edmunds. The Pennsylvania statesman, who is nothing, if not practical, has a contest on hand in his own

State. He is deeply interested in the success of his candidate for Governor, Delamater, and in the "vindication" which he fancies that he would personally receive in Delamater's election. As a practical politician of the first water he knows that the passage of the tariff bill would contribute nothing to the result in Pennsylvania, while the passage of the tariff bill is dispensable to touch the gratitude and open the purse-strings of the Pennsylvania manufacturers, upon whose sympathy practically expressed in dollars and cents, he counts for his own "vindication" as a successful, as well as the election of his friend Delamater. Senator Hoar, lifted above these sordid necessities of Pennsylvania politics, desires first and foremost the passage of a measure which shall put the whole election machinery in the Southern States under the control of Republican office-holders, and reduce the Southern States to a proper condition of political dependence and vassalage.

Senator Quay is willing, in order to secure the speedy passage of the tariff bill, to let the force bill go over until the short, or December session, after the elections for the next House of Representatives shall have taken place. Mr. Hoar insists that the Senate in its present session shall not only do the one thing, but also that it shall not leave the other undone. It is difficult to see any radical difference in the position of the two Senators, or of the two wings of the Republican party, if there be wings, which they respectively represent. Both bills have been made by the action of the caucus Republican party measures. Doubtless there are individual members of the party in both Houses who would not be sorry to see one or the other bill fail, who recoil from the monstrous injustice and inequality involved in the provisions of both. But patriotic considerations have but little weight in shaping the advocacy or the opposition of Republicans in regard to either measure. The only arguments put forward, the only considerations appealed to, are reference solely to party interests. To consolidate and perpetuate their control of the general government the Republican leaders make no secret of their reliance upon money and upon force. The tariff bill is wanted to unlock the coffers and secure the contributions of the tariff lords, the monopolists and manufacturers, for whose benefit the great mass of the people are to be plundered, since all unjust and unnecessary taxation is nothing but legalized robbery. The force bill is relied upon to stifle the true voice and votes of the Southern people, and to keep the negroes in a state of servitude, to keep the negro vote subordinate to all State authority and control in the conduct of federal elections to that of Republican officials. Here and there are individual Republican Senators who may dissent from this or that detail of the tariff bill, but this is the reason to hope that when put upon its trial, the measure will not receive the substantial support of the Republican party in the Senate? Disposing the force bill until December, when the short session begins, by no means implies the defeat or rejection of the bill. All that the Democrats would gain by the passage of Senator Quay's order limiting the measures to be considered and voted upon at the present session and postponing the force bill until the next, would be to save the November election from the operation of the bill and give the people an opportunity of passing judgment upon the general policy and tendencies of the Republican party before the bill comes to be acted upon.

What the Republican party would really gain by the delay will be the opportunity of knowing what is the popular verdict before proceeding further in the policy and direction of usurpation and coercion. Otherwise it must not be forgotten that when the two Houses of the present Congress reconvene in December, except for the possible lessons and warning involved in the November election, the situation will be practically unchanged. There will be the same brute power in the hands of the Republican majority in both Houses, violated by the same men, to pass whatever bills they be inclined to pass, except so far as they may be deterred by the power of the public opinion as indicated by the result of the elections.—Baltimore Sun.

CONCERNING FARMERS.

Moses Kahn, of Cincinnati, has purchased in Burlington, Shelby, Jefferson, Nelson, Oldham and Fayette counties for M. Goldsmith, about 4,000 head of cattle, for which he paid from 4 to 4½ cents. About 1,200 were purchased in Bourbon. The cattle ranged from 1,500 to 1,750.

Auctioneer Z. E. Bush reports renting and sale of Mrs. Chennault, near Union City, as follows: Fair steers, 100; Farm rented to O. Parke at \$2,500 per acre. Cow, \$20; yearling heifers, \$21.50; broke mules \$65; weanling mule, \$75; 3-year-old bay mare, \$117; corn in field, \$1.70; hay, \$5 to \$7 a stack.

At W. J. Clark's sale yesterday near Kane Ridge, stock sold as follows: Horses, \$80 to \$120; station horse, \$100; mules, \$25 to \$35 per pair; cows, \$15 to \$20; calves, \$8 to \$11; sows, \$12 to \$20; shot, \$4 to \$6.50; sheep, \$4.75 per head; corn in field, \$1.30 to \$1.50 per barrel; oats, 20c per dozen; wheat, \$1.07 per bushel. Farm implements brought good prices.—Paris Kentuckian-Citizen.

Auctioneer Z. E. Bush reports sale of F. W. Manning, administrator: Good crowd, 24 2-year-old cattle, \$2.20 per head; 14 yearling steers, \$3.50 per head; 3 yokes oxen, \$30 to \$100; milk cows, \$19 to \$20; 4 calves, \$15 per head; 3 mule colts, \$75 each; 3 brood mares, \$75 to \$100; broke mule, \$140; weanling horse colt, \$22; 3 2-year-old horse colts, \$70 to \$100; 3-year-old bay mare \$77; 9-year-old horse, \$87; 4-year-old foal, \$1,000; 17 sheep, \$4 per head; stock hogs, \$3.50 per hundred; corn in crib, \$2.40 barrel.

J. W. Mitchell, of this city, in speaking of the proposed combine of the tobacco warehousemen of Louisville, Cincinnati and Paducah thinks it a great scheme and will work well in the long run. In fact he thinks it will be to their interest. It will undoubtedly reduce the expenses paid to hundreds of tobacco buyers and traveling men, as the proposed plan will only require a few men. Willard is not sure whether it will be one of the good or not, but he has proven to be an energetic and valuable man to his house.—Nicholasville Democrat.

The New York Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade issued a call for a meeting of importers of leaf tobacco on the McKinley Tariff Bill. The meeting took place Sept. 8, and there was a large attendance, the largest in the trade being represented. Garson Mayor President of the Board occupied the chair. The Chairman explained that it would result in a disaster to the trade if the McKinley bill was passed in the present shape and it would be impossible to get merchandise out of the hands of the time proposed by the bill. The meeting was unanimously in favor of a petition to

Congress protesting against the passage of the bill in its present form.

A big land sale was consummated Tuesday by which the Medley estate on the Clarksville pike, consisting of 415 acres, passed into the hands of Mr. C. T. Mason who owned 1,000 acres adjoining it. This gives Mr. Mason perhaps the finest tract of land in Southern or Western Kentucky and we doubt if there are many better farms of 1,400 acres anywhere in the State. The price paid for the Medley place, which was owned by Mr. Jas. M. Medley and sisters, was about \$35,000, or \$25.50 per acre. One-half of this was paid in cash and the other half in the fine farm in South Christian, known as the Maj. Tandy place, consisting of 382 acres, which was valued at a little over \$34 an acre.—Nicholasville Kentuckian.

It looks as if several things will come with the coming tariff law to lessen our foreign trade in the current fiscal year. Not only are our grain crops short, but we shall have a diminished surplus for exportation, but our crops of fruits and berries are so short as to fail to meet the home demand. The apple crop for example is a failure. The reports from nearly all quarters are bad. In the year ended January 30, 1890, we exported 45,747 barrels of apples and 20,801,000 pounds of dried apples. Most of the apples went to England and Scotland, while France and Germany took the bulk of the dried apples. Of the canned fruit, worth \$638,321, exported last year, England took about half. We shall have little fruit in any form to export and shall lack the income from this source. As we shall probably keep our silver at home, it appears that we shall have this fiscal year to rely chiefly on our cotton, tobacco and petroleum to pay our foreign bills. This may have important results. Small exports mean small imports and diminished revenue. A largely diminished revenue would mean, under the circumstances created by the action of the present Congress, a large deficit and calamity for the party that wasted the surplus accumulated during Mr. Cleveland's economical administration. The next year promises to be full of economic developments of interest to both parties.

The Farmers' Alliance of Montgomery county assembled at Mr. Sterling and adopted the appended resolutions:

WHEREAS, it having come to our knowledge that the warehousemen of Cincinnati and Louisville have formed themselves into a combination or trust, which the producers of white barley tobacco believe is against our interest, and is a step to crush us. Therefore, be it resolved, etc.

1. That it is the sense of this meeting that the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of the tobacco growing district of Kentucky should unite by co-operation in devising some method by which to secure to themselves a fair and remunerative price for their tobacco.

2. That in order to secure the above object, we recommend to each County Farmers' and Laborers' Union in said tobacco district to hold county meetings and appoint delegates to attend a general meeting to be held in Lexington, Ky., on the second Wednesday in November, 1890, and that each County Union be entitled to three delegates.

3. That it is further recommended that the State board of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of Kentucky immediately send organizers to each unorganized county in the tobacco growing district of Kentucky to organize the same.

4. That we request that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Kentucky State Union and all other papers that are friendly to our cause.

Old man Dalton, better known as "Santa Claus," has a wife much younger than himself, who is more than fair to look upon. Jim Rambo, forgetful of the 10th Commandment, coveted this neighbor's good fortune and sought to divide his wife's affection with himself, but the old man overheard him making love to her, and stealing up to where they were billing and cooing, laid him in the head with an axe. Fortunately for the would-be Lothario, the wounds were not sufficient to stop his flight and he left, standing not upon the order of his going. Afterwards he explained to his friends that he and old man Dalton were digging potatoes when he was accidentally bit on the head by his hoe. He will be particular, all the same, how he treasures another man's preserves in the future.—Kentucky Journal.

Deafness (Can't Be Cured) by local applications as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHERNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET REPORT by GREENE & EMBRY, Live Stock Commission Merchants at Cincinnati and Cincinnati Stock Yards.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1890. SHIPPING CATTLE.

Good to Extra . . . \$4 25 @ 4 50  
Fair to Good . . . 3 50 @ 4 00  
Common and Rough . . . 2 50 @ 3 00  
Good to Extra Oxen . . . 3 50 @ 3 75  
Fair to Good Oxen . . . 2 75 @ 3 00  
Common and Rough . . . 2 00 @ 2 50

BUTCHER CATTLE.

Good to Extra . . . \$3 60 @ 3 75  
Fair to Good . . . 3 40 @ 3 60  
Extra to Good Steers . . . 3 25 @ 3 40  
Fair to Good Steers . . . 2 75 @ 3 00  
Good to Extra Cows . . . 2 75 @ 3 00  
Fair to Good Cows . . . 2 50 @ 2 75  
Common and Thin . . . 2 00 @ 2 50

FEEDERS AND STOCKERS.

Good Extra Steers . . . \$3 00 @ 3 25  
Fair to Good Steers . . . 2 50 @ 2 75  
Common and Thin Steers . . . 2 25 @ 2 50

COWS AND CALVES.

Best Grades . . . \$3 50 @ 4 00  
Fair to Good . . . 3 00 @ 3 50  
Common . . . 2 50 @ 3 00  
Best Veal Calves . . . 5 00 @ 5 25  
Fair to Good . . . 4 50 @ 4 75  
Common and Heavy . . . 3 50 @ 4 00



## ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head aches and fevers, and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever prepared, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

B. G. POWELL, of Speedwell, is a candidate for Circuit Court Clerk of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

## PUBLIC SALE OF FARM

Personal Property.

On Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1890, At the late residence of Oliver B. Huggins, the administrator of Mrs. A. B. Huggins will sell to the highest bidder the personal property of said decedent, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, one horse, one rockaway, &c.

On same day the heirs of O. B. Huggins, dec'd, will sell the farm known as the H. C. Huggins farm, consisting of 95 1-2 ACRES.

The land is good and the improvements desirable, consisting of a two-story dwelling, containing 8 rooms, 2 porches, panes, &c., new barn and fence, large ice house, four ponds, two orchards (one old and one new), with all necessary conveniences and outbuildings.

The farm is located at the junction of the Nicholasville and Versailles and the Harrodsburg and Lexington turnpikes, 4 miles from Nicholasville, 11 from Lexington and 12 from Versailles.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, a.m. Sale by J. H. McTYRE, Administrator of Mrs. A. B. Huggins, dec'd.

13 14 D. P. ARMER,

The Main Street Jeweler, has just received a handsome lot of DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE AND WATCH LINE.

That is going at bottom prices. 13 15

NOTICE! L. Breckinridge Cabell, formerly of Virginia, but who has been a resident of New York several years, and has an extensive acquaintance with Capitalists, will sell OFF S.A.E. ESTATE, TIMBER, MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS, AND BEVEGED INDUSTRIES.

Skilled labor furnished industrial enterprises. Room 30, 320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RICHMOND COAL AND LUMBER CO.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership to sell all kinds of Coal and Lumber at the lowest market price, and to respectfully request a liberal patronage from the public. The yards are located on Orchard Street and also on Third Street, where we will build a warehouse upon the completion of the new railroad to the city.

1- T. S. DRONSTON, M. N. HARBOR.

REMOVAL. I HAVE MOVED MY Blacksmith Shop

to my new building on Third Street, where I have every facility for doing the best of work more rapidly than ever before. Will be pleased to see all my old patrons and many new ones.

Remember I have moved to Third Street, bet. Irvine and North Streets. S. L. MIDKIFF.

RICHMOND PLUMBING CO., Sanitary Plumbing, Steam & Gas Fitting.

All orders promptly filled and work guaranteed. And all gas pipe used to be of the right size according to the rules and regulations of the Water and Light Company. No 227 W. Main Street, opposite Hotel Glyndon. Post office address, Lock Box 15.

TO CONTRACTORS. If not let privately, before that day, we will on Saturday, Sept. 20th, 1890, at Covington, Arnold & Bro.'s store in Richmond, let one mile of the Silver Creek and Barnes' Mill turnpike to the lowest and best bidder. It begins at the Barnes Mill and runs down the Critcher branch. Bids received by the President, who has the right to reject any or all bids, for iron bridge at T. J. Curtis's.

S. P. ROSS, President.

# FINE CLOTHING!

You need a new suit of Clothes, or a Coat, pair of Pants, Vest, or a light Overcoat.

## I Have the Very Thing You Want!

Have just received my FALL STOCK, and it embraces the latest styles, and best goods, and I am selling at **EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.**

**Boots and Shoes.** Winter is coming, and nothing is more necessary than a good pair of Boots or Shoes. I have all sizes, qualities and prices. Try a pair of **BRILL'S CELEBRATED SHOES.**

**Hats.** I can compete with Cincinnati or Louisville in quality and prices of Hats.

**Furnishing Goods.** Shirts from the cheapest up. Collars and cuffs in abundance, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Gloves, and Suspenders.

**Underwear.** Light, medium, heavy, plain, fancy, cotton, woolen, silk, Etc., Etc.

**W. A. POWELL,** McKee's Corner.

# A GRAND FEAST OF BARGAINS!

Having determined to change our business January 1st,

Everything in Our Store Will from This Day be Offered at Cost!

EVERY ARTICLE A GENUINE BARGAIN!

The Stock Consists of a FULL AND COMPLETE LINE of Fall and Winter Dress Goods, Flannels, Table Linens, Lace Curtains, Underwear, Hosiery, Etc. This stock is also for sale as a whole.

**Crooke, Bennett and Urmston.**

August 27th, 1890.

# DO YOU KNOW

THAT W. C. FITZPATRICK & CO. HAVE PRECISELY WHAT YOU WANT IN YOUR KITCHEN. WE REFER TO

THE UNSURPASSED

Lexington Belle Range

AND COOK STOVE!

FOR YOUR HALL OR ROOM, WE HAVE THAT MOST EXCELLENT NECESSARY FOR WINTER,

JEWETT'S BASE BURNER.

THIS IS THE SEASON FOR Doves, AND THE PART-RIDGES ARE COMING Apace. WE HAVE THE

GUNS AND AMMUNITION

AND YOU CAN HAVE THE FUN.

Contractors and Builders

WILL FIND ALL NEEDED SUPPLIES.

TINNING A SPECIALTY for CASH.

**W. C. FITZPATRICK & CO.**

# SCHOOL SUITS!

THE SEASON IS AGAIN AT hand when mothers and fathers have to puzzle their minds about something nice for their Boys to wear to school.

This Fall we have tried to take the worrying away from parents by laying in such a handsome stock of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING of every description that all you have to do is to come to our store, bring the boys with you, and take them away all fitted out for school. These garments are subject to individual taste. We have three well-defined styles, however, which experience has shown to be the best, all things considered, for convenience and durability—these are the two-piece suits with pleated coats, either with or without belt, and buttoning to the neck or with lapels, and the onefold sack coat with vest—all these suits having knee pants, just the thing for a school boy.

For the larger boys and young men about the same style garments are used as for men. Call and examine our stock before you purchase, and we are confident we will sell you. In the future, as in the past, we expect to give every one fair treatment and honest goods, thereby building up a reputation that will be lasting.

**COVINGTON & MITCHELL,** Clothiers and Furnishers, Southside Main Street, near Hotel Glyndon.

**W. C. FITZPATRICK & CO.**







